

The seeming lack of Palaearctic migrant passerines along the Omo River would imply that the main migration route from Ethiopian stop-over areas to central Kenya must lie elsewhere, presumably further east. If heavy movement were taking place overhead, appreciable numbers of birds would be expected to come to ground in the attractive cover along the river. The search for migration routes used by Palaearctic passerines across Ethiopia remains an inviting challenge. Further surveys should perhaps be conducted in Sidamo, Ilbabar and Kefa Provinces and in the rift valley.

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A SECOND RECORD OF JOUANIN'S PETREL *BULWERIA FALLAX* FROM KENYA

On 9 December 1985 my young son and friends rescued an all-dark, medium-sized petrel from the attentions of a dog on the beach fronting the Driftwood Club, Malindi, Kenya (3:13 S, 40:07 E). The bird, although docile in the hand, appeared reasonably lively, so measurements and photographs were taken quickly before releasing it. The usual problems associated with the identification of petrels in the field were, in this case, compounded by the close interest shown by a topless Italian woman who commanded my attention with her questions.

The description taken at the time was as follows: an all-black, medium-sized petrel. The greater and median coverts appeared to have slightly greyish tips, giving the bird a possible wingbar in flight. The wings were long and narrow, the tail appeared short and wedge-shaped. Bare parts: iris dark brown, bill black and complex, feet pinkish flesh, three toes with black claws, dark sides to outer webs. Measurements: overall length 31 cm, wingspan 83 cm, maximum width of wing 8 cm, wing-length (carpal joint to tip of longest primary) 24.5 cm, length of foot 4.2 cm, tarsus 3.2 cm, projection of tail beyond toes 3.5 cm, bill 3 cm.

The identification of the bird as a Jouanin's Petrel was based primarily on the measurements and feet colouration following Harrison (1983). Bulwer's Petrel *Bulweria bulwerii*, Wedge-tailed Shearwater *Puffinus pacificus*, Mascarene Petrel *Pterodroma aterrima* and Herald Petrel *P. arminjoniana* were all considered and dismissed, either because of size or feet colouration. The only query in my mind on the identification was that the tail did not appear to be as illustrated by Harrison (1983), the sole reference available at the time. Harrison shows the tail as very long and narrow projecting well beyond the feet. Feather wear may have been partly responsible for the appearance of the Malindi bird.

Jouanin's Petrel is a little-known species. It is endemic to the NW Indian Ocean but its breeding sites are unknown. Large concentrations occur off Kuria Muria in Arabia between March and August and breeding may occur there. Dispersal areas are also unknown but Harrison (1983) gives the limits as south to the equator and east to 58 degrees E. The only previous Kenya record was also from Malindi and also in December (13th, 1953) when a female was captured alive in seaweed (Britton 1980).

Unfortunately the 1985 bird could not fly off when released and died overnight. It is now lodged as a specimen in the National Museum, Nairobi.

REFERENCE

HARRISON, P. 1983. *Seabirds an identification guide*. Beckenham: Croom Helm.

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NOTES ON SOME UNUSUAL BIRDS OF THE BANGANGAI AREA, SOUTH WEST SUDAN

Between July 1980 and January 1983 an ecological survey was carried out in Bangangai Game Reserve, in south west Sudan, under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society (Hillman 1983). The aim of the survey was to gather as much information from the area as possible to aid in its future conservation and development. Particular note was made of birds as these are the one aspect of the fauna that is always evident in the thick habitat of the area.